

Most importantly, Bob inspired a new generation of leaders in Hot Springs all of whom embraced his vision and shared his infectious energy and passion that will carry the city well into the 21st century.

Unfortunately, Bob lost his long battle with Alzheimer's disease last week. Though he is no longer with us and will be deeply missed, Bob's legacy will live on as Hot Springs and its leaders continue to meet the expectations, dreams and goals outlined by the city's biggest champion.

HONORING THE SEXTON FAMILY'S SERVICE

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 2009

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to recognize and honor the service and sacrifice of the Sexton family. Thirteen Sextons have served bravely in our Armed Forces since World War II—several having served on the front lines in both the Atlantic and Pacific Theatres. This tradition of service and dedication to the United States of America has earned them due recognition and appreciation. I submit their names here for the RECORD:

Hugo "Doc" Sexton—served with U.S. Navy—WWII Veteran (1908–1982);

James Edward "Tad" Sexton—served with U.S. Army (1911–1945);

Harbon "Whitey" Sexton—served with the 30th Infantry Division; killed in action in France (1915–1944);

Joseph Howard "Tut" Sexton—served with 1st Infantry Division—WWII Veteran (1918–1983);

Jeff Jackson "Jodie" Sexton—served with 90th Infantry Division—WWII Veteran (1920–2003);

Willard "Pistol" Sexton—served with 1106th Combat Engineers—WWII Veteran (1922–2009);

Elurd Preston "Pete" Sexton—served with U.S. Navy—WWII Veteran;

John Daniel Sexton—U.S. Air Force Veteran (1930–2008);

Jim Sherman Sexton—retired from the U.S. Air Force;

Ernest Norman "Snag" Sexton—retired from the U.S. Air Force;

Robert Charles "Bobo" Sexton—retired from the U.S. Army (1937–1991);

Luther Madison "Luke" Sexton—retired from the U.S. Air Force;

Jonah Clark "Buster" Sexton—retired from the U.S. Air Force.

Hugo served in the Pacific Theatre. James entered the Army but was medically discharged shortly after he began service. Harbon, Joseph, Jeff, and Willard all landed in France as part of the American forces fighting in the Atlantic Theatre. Harbon was killed in action near Isigny, France, while the others fought throughout Europe until the end of the war. Joseph also landed with the 1st Infantry division in North Africa.

Pete was stationed in the Pacific after joining the Navy prior to the end of the war. John was on active duty just prior to the Korean War. The remaining Sextons, Jim, Ernest, Robert, Luther, and Jonah all spent more than

20 years each on active duty before retiring from their respective branches. At three different times between 1942 and 1968, there were five Sexton brothers wearing the Uniform of the United States Armed Forces at the same time.

CONGRATULATING CHANDLER BRAMLETT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 2009

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to honor the long and distinguished career of Chandler Bramlett, on the occasion of his retirement from Infirmary Health System.

With a career spanning over 40 years, Chandler has served in administrative positions in healthcare facilities in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama.

A native of Mobile and graduate of Murphy High School, Chandler received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from the University of Alabama in 1964 and an M.B.A. and Certificate in Hospital Administration from the University of Florida in 1996.

After graduation and before his induction into military service, Chandler served as an administrative assistant with Baptist Hospital in Pensacola, Florida. Later that same year, he joined the U.S. Public Health Service Office in Atlanta where he worked as a health services officer at the Division of Medical Care Administration Regional Office. Two years later, he was named vice president of the North Mississippi Medical Center in Tupelo, Mississippi. In 1972, Chandler returned to Alabama as the administrator of Jackson County Hospital and Nursing Home in Scottsboro.

Chandler joined the Mobile Infirmary in 1976, initially as administrator of its Rotary Rehabilitation Hospital. In 1978, he was named executive vice president. Five years later, he became president/chief executive officer of Infirmary Health System, which today is the largest integrated healthcare delivery system in the Central Gulf Coast Region.

Today, the Infirmary Health System is the fifth largest private sector employer in the state. It is the parent company of five hospitals and one nursing home in Mobile and Baldwin Counties with 1,300 licensed beds, including Mobile Infirmary Medical Center, the largest not-for-profit acute care hospital in Alabama. Under Chandler's leadership, the not-for-profit healthcare system was created, a comprehensive partnership with the University of South Alabama's Mitchell Cancer Institute was developed, and a scholarship program to train nurses was created.

With more than three decades with the company, Chandler was the most senior healthcare executive serving in the state of Alabama at the time of his retirement in December 2008.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dedicated community leader and friend to many throughout Alabama. I know his family, his wife, Polly; their daughters, Louise, Susanne, Patricia, and Amanda; his many friends; and past and present Infirmary Health System employees

join me in praising his accomplishments and extending thanks for his service over the years on behalf of the city of Mobile and the state of Alabama.

Chandler will surely enjoy the well deserved time he now has to spend with family and loved ones. On behalf of a grateful community, I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONOULIULI INTERNMENT CAMP SPECIAL RESOURCES STUDY ACT OF 2009

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 2009

Ms. HIRONO. Madam speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to authorize a special resources study of the World War II-era Honouliuli Internment Camp site in the State of Hawaii.

Unlike much of the mainland United States, Japanese Americans in Hawaii were not subjected to the mass roundups experienced by Americans of Japanese ancestry who lived on the West Coast of the U.S. mainland. Executive Order 9066, which called for removal of Japanese Americans from restricted areas, was not enforced to the same degree in Hawaii. Forcing all of Hawaii's Japanese American population into camps was simply not practical as they made up some 40 percent of the population at the time.

Executive Order 9066 put Hawaii under martial law. Interestingly, even before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI had a "custodial detention list" of 337 people in Hawaii marked for arrest if America went to war with Japan. On December 7, 1941, the day Pearl Harbor was attacked, the FBI and the Army ordered the internment of everyone on the "custodial detention list."

Most of these initial internees were "consular agents," persons who worked on a volunteer basis to assist other Japanese in filling out reports of birth, marriage, and death to be sent back to the emigrants' original villages in Japan. Many of these volunteer "consular agents" were long-time residents of Hawaii but were not citizens because they were not born in Hawaii. At the time, Japanese immigrants were barred from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens on the basis of race. None of these "consular agents" were ever charged with espionage or sabotage. Shinto and Buddhist priests, language teachers, and community leaders were also rounded up and put in the camps.

Honouliuli Internment Camp was the largest and last-closed of the eight detention centers that operated in Hawaii. Honouliuli was also used as a prisoner of war camp. Each of the major islands had internment facilities for a period of time. Some 1,200 Japanese Americans and 100 Americans of Italian or German descent were interned in Hawaii between December 7, 1941, and September 14, 1945. Many were initially held in Hawaii and then transferred to internment camps on the U.S. mainland.

The story of the internments in Hawaii is not well known. Most people in Hawaii are not even aware of this history. Archeological reconnaissance surveys of the Honouliuli Camp